P88

Volume 3 Number 12

The Practical Printer

December, 1901

PEACE ON EARTH
GOOD
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H.F.W.

Western Engravers Supply Company

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, PROPRIETORS
Southeast Corner Twelfth and Locust, SAINT LOUIS

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES FOR ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS AND PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

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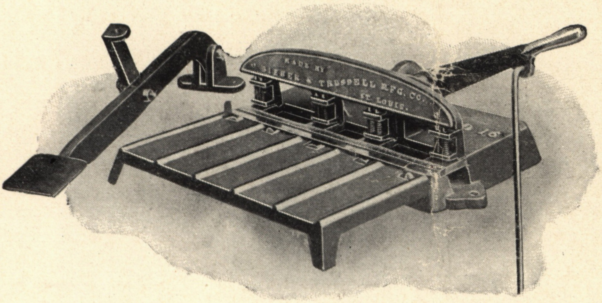
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Hand and Foot Power

Will punch holes up to 16 inches apart on any length of sheet.

Price, $50.00

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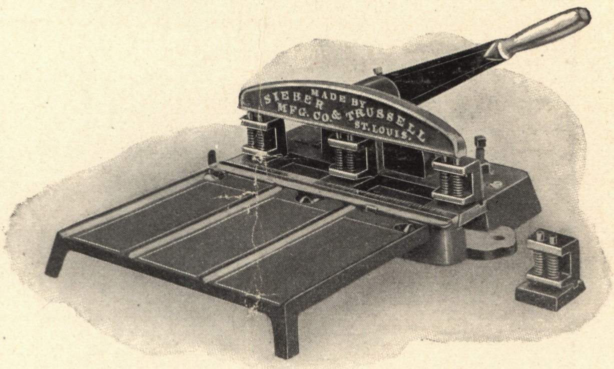

No. 12
Hand Power

Will punch holes up to 12 inches apart on any length of sheet.

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These machines can be mounted on an ordinary wooden table. The rod connecting handle with foot treadle is adjustable to fit tables 32 to 36 inches high. Space occupied by machine on table 18 inches square.

They are strongly built, being of cast iron. The base and removable feed table are handsomely enameled, with the following parts nickel-plated: graduated scale for spacing punches, adjustable side-stop for paper, name plate and all small parts.

Combination and special shaped punches made to order.

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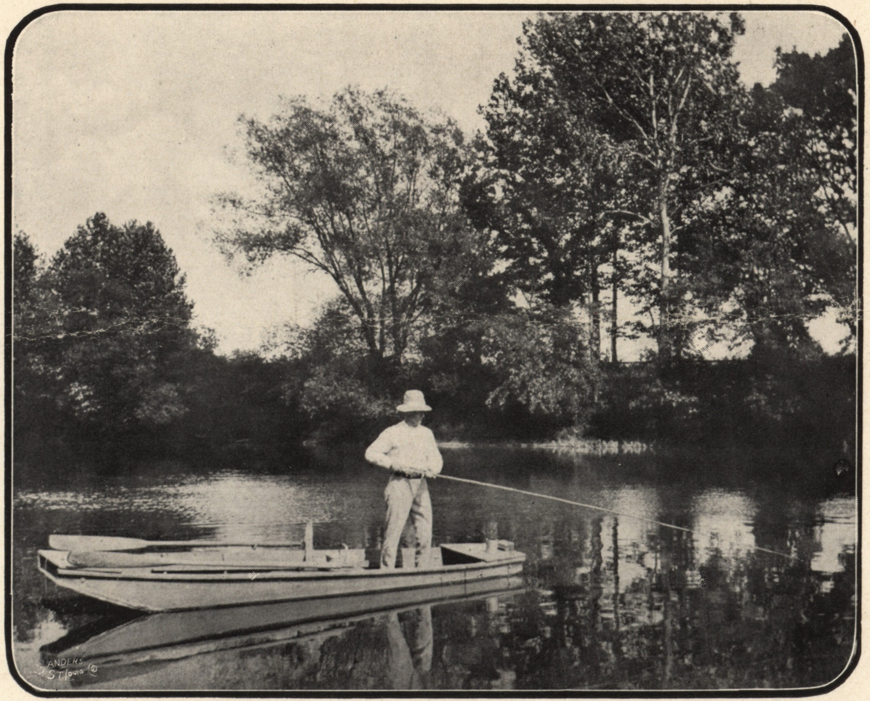
SANDERS ST. LOUIS CO

DEMIT'S HOLE, GREAT MIAMI RIVER

HALF-TONE BY
SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS

PHOTO BY
C. F. KROEMER
DAYTON, O.

The Practical Printer

Vol. 3 December, 1901 No. 12

Directions for Drawing in Black and White

By Maj.-Gen. J. Waterhouse, in Camera-Obscura

One of my earliest duties after resuming charge of the photo-zincographic operations in the surveyor-general's office at Calcutta, was to frame a set of rules for the drawing of the departmental field maps in a manner suitable for reproduction to full scale or reduction by photo-zincography. These maps had for a long time been very beautifully drawn in fine pen-and-ink and finished off in colored washes, so that altho they were very suitable for reproduction by lithography or hand-engraving, it was impossible to produce satisfactory results from them suitable for immediate publication by the quicker and cheaper method of photo-zincography. A new style of drawing had to be introduced and the requirements of the photographic process made known. My predecessors in Calcutta had already done something in this direction and much had been done in the great trigonometrical survey drawing office at Dehra Dun, but the requirements were generally very imperfectly known. Besides its principal use in reproducing maps of the official surveys, the advantages of photo-zincography were quickly recognized by engineers and other public officers requiring accurate reproductions of plans and drawings, and at that time, in the early seventies, the government of Lord Mayo was opening out new lines of railways and other public works. We were constantly being asked to reproduce subjects which were quite unsuitable for photography, and were expected to transform roughly-drawn and often highly-colored drawings into finished lithographs by photographic means. A good deal of such work had perforce to be lithographed, with greater delay and expense. The need of some definite instructions for the preparation of suitable drawings, both for the requirements of the survey and other government departments, became urgent.

The following are the rules which were drawn up:

1. The drawings should be made on a white, smooth-surfaced paper, fresh tracing-cloth or paper, or, best of all, fine Bristol board. When possible, the drawing should remain stretched on the drawing-board, and in any case should be kept as clean as possible and free from pencil-marks, creases and wrinkles. Little defects, which may scarcely be noted on the original, frequently attain undue prominence in the photograph.

2. The best ink for this purpose is India ink, which should be freshly and evenly rubbed down and be sufficiently thick to give a good, full, black line, free from grit or glaze. [The new "process" black inks are also useful, and being in liquid form, do not require rubbing down.] A little yellow pigment, such as gamboge or, preferably, burnt sienna, may be added to strengthen it. Captain Hannot advises rubbing down the ink in a very weak solution of bichromate of potash, which serves to render it quite insoluble. In adding yellow to the ink, care must be taken to use a pigment or other coloring-material which will not spread

beyond the lines, especially when drawing on tracing-cloth. Burnt sienna will always be safe and efficient.

3. All lines should be drawn firmly and clearly, not too fine nor too closely together. Even the finest lines must be quite black. Light effects must be produced by making the lines thinner and increasing their distance apart, and not by the use of pale ink. In removing pencil-marks after the drawing has been lined in, great care must be taken not to destroy the blackness and firmness of the lines by too much rubbing, otherwise they will appear quite rotten and broken when reproduced.

4. Cross-hatching and shading should be drawn open, and in clear, firm lines. Intensity of shade should be shown by an increase in the thickness of the lines, rather than by their being placed close together. It must be borne in mind that thruout the process there is a tendency for the lines to thicken, so that if they are too close, they are liable to block up in the printing and the work will appear heavy and unsightly. This rule also applies to hill-shading, the darker portions of which should be drawn in thick, distinct lines, but not crossed and recrossed or filled in with fine lines or dots.

5. In drawing maps, it is better to leave river-courses, coast-lines, lakes, ponds or tanks blank, and not filled in or shaded with fine lines. They may be indicated on the original by a pale wash of blue without detriment to their reproduction.

6. Similarly, in mechanical or architectural drawings, ruled tints and shades are better left blank on the original, or shown by light tints of blue, violet or an aniline red, such as roseine or magenta. Engraved tints in lines or dots can be transferred on the stone or zinc-plate afterward, and will have a much neater effect than tint-lines reproduced directly from the original.

7. Washes of any color, except pale blue, violet, analine red, or other colors which will not reproduce as dark tints when photographed, are absolutely inadmissible in drawings for reproduction by photo-lithography. If necessary, outlines may be drawn in some pigment which will reproduce black, such as strong carmine or red, brown, yellow or green. Details required to be shown in the original, but not in the copy, may be drawn in pale blue, aniline violet or red spots; stains and details not required to be reproduced can be painted out with Chinese white (or albanin).

8. Whenever it is possible, the original drawings should be on a larger scale than the reproduced copy. Defects in drawing are lessened by reduction, and the result generally is finer and sharper than a reproduction to scale could be.

9. In preparing drawings for reduction care must be taken that the lines, lettering and detail, are drawn of sufficient thickness and size, relatively to the scale of reduction, so that they may be clear, distinct and in proper proportion together when reduced, and not be so fine or small as to be either quite lost or illegible. [$\frac{1}{400}$ of an inch is about the finest line that can be reproduced to scale.] Thus, if it is required to reduce a drawing to one-third the scale of the original, every line must be drawn three times as thick, and the details three times as large in all dimensions, as they are required to be in the copy. Sufficient space must also be left between lines of shading or cross-hatching to prevent their blocking up and running together in transferring and printing. [$\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch is about the smallest open space that can be kept clear in photo-lithographic work.] Practically, it is sufficient to draw the original from about one-and-a-half to twice as large as the copy to secure all the advantages of reduction, and the originals will also serve for reproduction, if necessary.

10. It will save confusion and mistakes if the scale on maps, plans or other drawings intended for reduction is shown in terms of a single unit of measurement, such as inches or centimeters, feet or decimeters, yards or meters, miles or kilometers, and not as relative to any second unit, as inches to a foot, mile, etc. It should be shown simply as a scale of feet, yards, miles, etc.

11. Drawings or tracings intended for

reproduction should not be folded, but kept flat or rolled. Folding causes creases which produce shadows on the negative in reproduction, and these may obscure and spoil other details. It is a good plan to pass a creased drawing thru a copperplate or lithographic press before it is copied. [If such a press is not available, ironing with an ordinary laundry-iron may answer.]

12. It must be borne in mind thruout, that photography will only produce a facsimile, and that as a rule the original will not be in any way improved upon, tho by reduction its defects may not be so apparent. Rough, coarsely-drawn work will not appear like fine engraving, nor bad, illformed writing like letterpress or like copperplate. Therefore, in making drawings for publication, care must be taken to give them the requisite degree of neatness and finish before they are copied, so that the result may be fit for immediate issue, and not require alteration and touching up, which involve delay and expense, besides often damaging the work on the stone or plate before it is printed.

The essence of these rules may be summed up in a few words: White, smooth paper; black ink; firm, open drawing. Success in the after-processes depends entirely upon the perfection of the original drawing and its capability of giving a negative with clear, transparent lines on a perfectly opaque ground; and this cannot be done unless these essentials are carefully observed.

These rules were, I believe, almost the first in which the conditions for successful reproduction of black and white subjects by photo-lithography were laid down. They have frequently been quoted by other writers on the subject, and altho the conditions of photographic reproduction have altered very considerably during the last few years by the introduction of the half-tone processes of block printing, they still remain quite applicable to all reproduction of subjects in pure line.

A Good Method of Economizing in Case=Room

By Frederick F. Turner

Many articles have been written on "Economy in the Printing-Office," but there is always room for one more.

I have been employed as a compositor in many printing-offices thruout the country, and in nearly all, especially those of long establishment, I have noticed much good case-room monopolized by old fonts of type, worn out in many cases and in all cases old-fashioned, yet they must be kept because some cynic insists on having his job set the same, year in and year out.

To save case-room, I have seen as many as three different styles of type, and sometimes double fonts at that, piled into one case, and allowed to become thick with dust—filthy, to say the least, for a compositor to handle, and always an eye-sore to a man who takes pride in a clean alley.

To obviate this, where I am at present employed, I suggested that these next-to-useless fonts above the 18-point size (I say useless, because no up-to-date compositor would think of using them) be set the same as they came new from the foundry, except to put a piece of reglet between each line so that the type can be picked and distributed easily, and placed away in some convenient place without wrapping. On the shelf under the top case of our modern frames, or the blank board on the top of most cabinets or the "live" boards are good places where they will always be at hand when needed.

My idea was pooh-pood at first, because it would take so much time to set them, up, and because they were just as well "piled in together."

It was only when I volunteered to spend every spare moment of my time in doing the work which the devil could very readily have done, that I was given the opportunity to go ahead with my pet scheme, as it was styled, and see what I could accomplish.

In two months I had ten old fonts of type put away, only two of which we have used in six months, and then only for a line or so. The cases empty, it was an incentive to get new type, and to-day they are filled with dividend-paying type—several sizes of the Studley series, which we have found very useful—and it is now conceded that my time was well spent.

There are a few more old fonts that will go to keep the others company in the near future, but these will be set by the devil.

If I can persuade other employers to see the economy of this, then this little article will not have been written in vain.

The Use of Long and Round Lower-Case "S"

By Mo. W.

Readers of The Practical Printer have undoubtedly noted that some of the fonts of type made by the Inland Type Foundry contain two shapes of lower-case "s," namely, what are called by the Germans the "long ſ" and the "round s." I have seen quite a number of jobs containing both letters, and have come to the conclusion that most printers use them indiscriminately, without regard to any rule or system.

The use of both variations of "s" in English is an old one. Some printers may have an old Bible in their possession. If so, they will find, upon investigation, that both letters are used therein, and a closer investigation will show them that their use was in conformity with a fixed rule. All the German printers know this rule, for the simple reason that both shapes of "s" are still used in German. This rule, easy to follow, is as follows:

The long "ſ" is used at the beginning or in the middle of a syllable, as in the words: ***ſyſtem, ſtepſon, wiſhes,*** etc. The round "s" is used at the end of the syllable, as shown in the above example.

This rule is strictly observed in German, except in words where "s" ends one syllable and "t" begins the next one, when the combination "ſt" is used, as in the word "Samſtag," but this is now often printed with the round "s," thus: "Samstag." Of course, this exception would not hold good in English composition, as the combination "ſt" is not used. When in a word double "s" appears, one ending a syllable and the other beginning one, use long "ſ" for both, as "***maſſage***." When a word ends with double "s" use the round "s," as in "pass."

I know of no valid reason why this same rule should not apply to the use of these letters to-day, as well as formerly. Especially, as they owe their introduction at the present time to the fact that they were at one time in general use.

The typefoundries found it advantageous to cast all type on the point system, and the printers were not long in coming to the conclusion that the point system was the correct thing.

What particular advantage is there in the point system? Its *being a system.* Now why should it not be well for printers when using fonts containing both long and round "s" to use them according to the above rule, as they then have a system, as against the no-system now in vogue.

I do not desire to be understood as advocating the general use of both letters, but simply as giving a guide for their use when contained in type-fonts.

Securing Perfect Register on Forms in Colors

By a Lithographer

[See article on "Getting the Lay on Platen Presses," in October Practical Printer.]

After a time our business increased, and a second press was added. We used occasional help, and gave steady employment to a boy to work in the press department. This gave me time to acquaint myself with type-setting, at which I made many blunders and had lots of pi. My partner used to "jolly" me occasionally on some of my artistic(?) "get-ups," but I soon became a good copyist at any rate.

Every time my swift partner had a job to set in two or more colors, it seemed to me he used up a lot of time needlessly. I mean by that, he would set up the whole job, pull a proof, mark the lines, rules, etc., which were to go in colors, then dissect the job, and by manipulating the proof, by folding crosswise and lengthwise, he would ultimately get the color-lines, as he thought, in their right places. But in every instance, when the color-forms were put on press, they would not strike a register, necessitating their being lifted, and time spent in altering them. This was a useless waste in the press-room, and, when I spoke of the matter, I was informed there was no other way, and he guessed he didn't have to be told his business, etc.

Well, *I did think* there was some other way, so when I got my hand in on color-scheming, I took the set job, locked it in the chase, put it on the jobber, pulled an impression on the tympan, set front gages to hold the sheet in place, fed in a sheet and took an impression. Now I had printed matter on both sides of the sheet—one positive, the other negative. (Thin cardboard is very satisfactory.) This impression I cut across the top and one side flush to the printed matter, and placed it on my galley, negative side of the printing up. I would take the form from the chase and lay it on the same galley, if large enough, and dissect it, placing the type I took from the original job directly on the lines of the reversed printing, and thus you will see, I had no trouble in registering each and every line of type, rule or ornament. Of course, I filled up the blanks in the original setting as I went along. In this scheme there was no necessity of folding the proof, for everything went together like a pile of bricks. If printers have no better scheme they will find this one a time-saver and very accurate. Window-cards, dodgers, circulars, menus, covers, etc., requiring two or more colors, are thus easily put together and *will* register at the very first setting.

Mr. Editor, this scheme may not be new, but I assure you, as far as I am concerned, it originated with myself.

The "All-Round Man"—A Desirable Individual

By "Hall, the Printer"

Many proprietors in advertising for help in the office usually say: "An all-round-man." This expression is generally accepted as meaning a man who can do most anything in the "mechanical department." But how many such men do you find to-day? They are few, and growing less every year. A young man is often wanted for such a position. Look over your list and see how many young men there are whom you would class each as "an all-round-man." If such a man is secured at all, he will not be very young—not less than forty years.

It is not alone an efficient combination of compositor, advertisement-setter, job-printer, pressman, or pressfeeder, that constitutes "an all-round-man," in my opinion. He must be more. The name implies more. He may be an up-to-date job-man, may set a fair and tasty advertisement, may understand and do good presswork—but, is that all? No! He should know how to buy and sell stock, compute and figure on profit and loss, keep in perfect order all material in the office, carefully preserve the type, rules, borders, etc., and be able to take charge and publish the paper in the absence or sickness of the proprietor. Besides all this, he must know all about the presses under his care, for sometimes the pressman is absent. He should be able to take charge of the plant, because the foreman or manager might be called away at a very important moment.

I know many good printers, but their knowledge is limited—perhaps because they never expect to be more than ordinary men about the office, allowing the foreman or manager to do all the preliminary work and they following instructions.

If this "all-round-man" is to take full charge, he should be equal to the occasion. He should not be "rushing" and careless, but careful and painstaking in all that he does or takes charge of. He should take charge, or work, just as tho the plant belonged to himself, and that he had all his money invested therein. It is well for him to keep in mind his work for to-morrow after he has left the office at night, and scheme some new idea for a certain piece of work. At that time his mind is at rest and he can think better.

In a few years printers will be in greater demand. In the country offices very few boys are learning the trade; girls are supplanting them, because their wages are less. Very few girls go beyond composition. In the city offices where young men are learning the trade they usually stay. They will not work in a country office for various reasons—the main one being the price. To-day there is not one boy in a hundred that makes "an all-round-man"—they are not *born*, but *made*. Shall we, thru our carelessness, allow the printing-office to go begging for help? This is, indeed, becoming a serious matter, and the remedy should be applied.

ECONOMY in handling correspondence is important even if the correspondence is limited. Much time can be saved by using "form" paragraphs.

These are paragraphs covering ideas that are repeatedly used. In going over the mail for a day it is found that the same answers and arguments will serve to answer a number of letters. It is to save the time wasted in repeating these ideas and arguments that "form" paragraphs are used.

A simple method of handling these paragraphs is to use one large card for each particular subject. Paste the typewritten copies on the cards and number them consecutively under each subject. Then punch the cards in four places, one perforation near each corner. The cards can then be fastened together in a continuous row with wire or string. The wire or string fitting loosely in the punched holes, the cards may be folded after the manner of a bellows-envelop when not in use, and extended and laid out on the desk for instant consultation when dictating.—[*System*.

IN DISCUSSING methods of preventing slugs working up in forms on the press, the *Progressive Printer* remarks as follows: "Mr. B. F. Bennett, in the *Inland Printer*, recommends the use of wet sandpaper—rough side next to linotype matter. He did this, after trying various things without success, and had no further trouble in a run of 15,000 impressions. An ingenious printer in Saint Louis, having a similar experience with working-up of both slugs and rules on a form gotten ready for a run of 20,000 late in the afternoon, wet it down thoroly with beer and left it till morning. During the night the beer dried on the form—the sacharine in the beer forming a sticking matter that held the slugs and rules perfectly in place thruout the entire run. Simply wetting the form thoroly with water when placed on the stone, left the hand-set matter free from all stickiness and as easy to distribute as tho no beer had been used upon it. He says 'try it and be convinced. It beats the sandpaper two to one, and no danger of particles of sand working to the surface to mar the form.'"

A BELT slips only when it gets too heavy a load to drive, or when it gets dry and out of condition.

When a belt gets saturated with waste oil, an application of ground chalk will absorb the oil and make it workable.

Belting having joints cemented only is quite as good as if the belt were formed of solid leather from end to end. It lasts much longer and drives better than when cut up with sewing.

Belts running over pulleys of small diameter at high speed ought to be as thin and as wide as possible. Orange-tan leather of uniform thickness answers remarkably well.

Thin belts, as wide as possible, give by far the best results working vertically. Thick vertical belts will not hug pulleys.

The Practical Printer

PUBLISHED BY THE
INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY
S. E. Corner Twelfth and Locust
SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 CENTS PER YEAR.
Advertising rates furnished on application.
All letters relating to articles, communications, etc., should be addressed to the "EDITOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRINTER."

VOL. 3 DECEMBER, 1901 NO. 12

THIS month we show again the Light-Face Blanchard, with the addition of two sizes of caps on 6-point body, calling them Light-Face Blanchard Title Nos. 2 and 3. This series has had a splendid sale, and being made to fill a demand we feel sure the added sizes will find a like hearty welcome with printers.

THE Inland Type Foundry takes great pleasure in announcing that its home office and factory are now permanently located in the magnificent seven-story fire-proof building at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Locust Streets, Saint Louis. With 65,000 square feet of floor space—one and one-half acres—and light on every side, it has been enabled to largely increase its facilities. Every addition which would improve its product, facilitate the dispatch of business, and add to the comfort of the employees, has been installed, and it is now better able than ever before to handle your business. This concern has grown more rapidly than any other in the history of type-founding. The best goods, reasonable prices and good service are the reasons why it has grown and why it expects to continue its growth.

A short time must necessarily elapse before the factory can be put into perfect order, and you are therefore cordially invited to attend the formal opening, on Franklin's Birthday, January 17, 1902. We trust you will be able to accept this invitation and inspect the best equipped and finest typefoundry in the world.

INLAND COPPERPLATE continues to sell in a phenomenal manner. Two new sizes have been added since it was first shown in October, namely, 18-point and 24-point, and the larger sizes are just as popular for fine cards and stationery as the smaller. The fact that the Inland management deferred showing this letter until they were in position to fill orders (anticipating the heavy sales that have since been realized) was in pursuance of the policy of this concern not to show a new face until it *is* ready. The "me, too" concerns claiming to be the arbiters of type fashions may rush out a size or two in imperfect imitation of an Inland success, but—

HAVE you ever thought of the advisability of replacing your old lack-o'-system type with new, fresh, up-to-date Standard Line Unit Set material of Inland make? You will have to confront the problem later on, as the Inland's leading competitors have announced that they are "just as rapidly as possible" changing their old faces to a lining system. This means that after awhile you will be unable to get sorts to line with what you now have (provided it is not Inland), or, if you do succeed in getting them, the delay and confusion in having your orders filled, will cause you no end of vexation and actual loss, for it stands to reason that, if our competitors are going to endorse Standard Line by adopting it, or a similar system, they will stop making type on the old system "just as rapidly as possible." Sort orders are the least profitable and least desirable of any filled by a typefoundry, and you know these same foundries are telling you to-day that they cannot furnish you sorts for type formerly made by them, as it is no longer made. Some day, when you are in a particular rush for sorts to match some of your old faces, you will be met with the unpleasant information that your type cannot be matched as to line. You will have to adopt a lining system for your office then. Under these circumstances, is it not a short-sighted policy to continue buying type of this description, especially when you can buy material which was made right in the first place, which never has been and never will have to be changed—type that you can order sorts for twenty years from now and be certain they will match and line? Inland type has been made to a system from the first, and Standard Line is the eternal line—no changes have been made involving confusion to ourselves, and loss and vexation to our patrons. It is a plain business proposition, and one you cannot afford to overlook. Why not start the new year by beginning to convert your office to the proper system? It will not take long if you add but a single series of type each month. If you don't begin making the change now you will be *compelled* to do so later on. Why delay? Remember the saving in labor of setting the type pays for putting it in!

THE present incumbent of the third assistant postmaster-general's chair is getting himself pretty generally disliked with his arbitrary rulings in regard to second-class matter. Instead of trying to assist the business interests of the country, and doing what he should to help along the advertising of the articles which the various manufacturers and dealers have for sale, he strenuously does all he can to hamper them, quite regardless of even the most ordinary common sense. The Inland Type Foundry, as some of our readers may remember, had a taste of his autocratic rulings when he stopped the use of specially-printed illuminated initials, which were pasted in a series of advertising pages that the foundry was then running in the *Inland Printer*. His very latest effort is to stop the printing trade journals from using inserts furnished by paper-houses and ink-makers and used to show as samples of their goods. We dare say, his next act will be to debar the typefoundries from showing their new faces in the trade journals. Ever since the time of Postmaster-General Wanamaker publishers of trade and advertising journals have had trouble with the postoffice department, and especially with the third assistant's division, which, since then, has seemingly lost all reasoning powers—so much so, that one cannot get an intelligent decision beforehand as to what is considered mailable as second-class matter and what is not. Mr. Madden, the present 2×3 head of that division, is capping the climax with his rulings, so that the business men of the country as well as the publishers will soon have to take decisive action to protect themselves against the encroachments on their right to use the postoffice as a medium to distribute their announcements and advertisements. It is about time that some man with business acumen gets charge of the postoffice department, a man who can give the business world a service in its interest and run it so that everyone (not merely the publishers of certain newspapers) may have a fair chance to communicate to his fellowmen, in the manner that may suit him best, knowledge of what he makes or has for sale. As this matter is of vital importance to the printing craft, to the job-printers as much as to the periodical printers, it would be well for them to take the matter up, and by writing to the congressmen representing their various districts induce them to exert their utmost influence to remedy the abuses that the postoffice department, and the third assistant postmaster-general in particular, inflicts upon them directly and upon all business interests indirectly.

ONE of our friends mutilated copies of the *Inland Printer* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, by tearing out pages to bear out a criticism he made and sent to us concerning one of the advertisements of the Inland Type Foundry printed in the former paper. We acknowledge the error cheerfully, but it pains us greatly to see handsome journals abused by the mutilation referred to. Specimen-books are not the only things that should not be vandalized.

Now *is* the time to subscribe—for 1902

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 11, 1901.

Enclosed find 25 cents for subscription to THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. It is a bright, newsy little paper, practical in its suggestions, up-to-date in typography, and is always a welcome visitor.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the many practical and attractive specimens I have received from you. I consider them second to none, and as they are of such a practical nature they prove an incentive to good printing, both as regards the compositor and customer, and when used in conjunction with Standard Line type the result is, pleased customers, pleased compositors, and satisfaction all around. I heartily concur with you in saying "Type that is not Standard Line is dear at any price." I wish Inland products the success they deserve.

JOHN A. MAURER, Foreman,
RIVERSIDE PRINTING COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1901.

I want to thank you very much for the beautiful and original specimens of printing received from time to time. They are works of art, many of them, and all afford subjects for study and profitable thought to the progressive printer.

I have got started at last on your type, and there is more I want; but I will talk later about that.

I must not forget to express my appreciation of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. It is worth many times more than its cost to me. I have said several times to myself that I would send the price of subscription, and show my good will to that extent at least. Now I will drop in with an extra quarter. J. I. CHAMBERLIN.

GREENSBURG, PA., Nov. 2, 1901.

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which please send my subscription ahead for another volume. I have them all, and want to keep on getting them. Each issue is a gem, and the progressive man into whose hands they fall should have no trouble in getting his money back by keeping close tab on the new faces displayed in them monthly. It's sorry I am not to be fortunate enough to own an Inland Standard Line printshop. J. NEVIN HUBER.

COEYMANS, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1901.

I do not want to be without THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. It is the best little paper for printers that I have seen, and I take a number of them. Please do not stop sending me your specimens of printing, as I derive much good from them. If necessary, I would be willing to pay the postage in order to receive them.

CHAS. M. SHERMAN.

BONHAM, TEX., Nov. 30, 1901.

I read to-day my first copy of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. I was well pleased with it and surprised at the low price of subscription.

C. T. LANE.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Dec. 5, 1901.

I think THE PRACTICAL PRINTER a handy journal and a credit to its publishers.

M. WEIXELBAUM.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 12, 1901.

I think your paper is of so much value that every practical printer who receives it should not only keep his file complete and in good order, but should treasure it as something to which he could often turn for information and advice.

JOHN MACINTYRE.

Situations Wanted

Wanted—Steady position on a good country weekly, by a good printer and newspaperman; married, sober and reliable; would lease small office with privilege of buying; best of reference. Address, C. W. CARNES, PIERCE CITY, MO.

Wanted—Party with several years' experience as owner and publisher desires position as advertising or circulation manager with a thriving newspaper; references as to ability and character given; can invest a small amount. Address, S-4, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

Wanted—Pressman, having a first-class, all-around, practical knowledge of the pressroom, desires a steady position with house doing good work; capable of taking charge; seventeen years' experience; married. Address, W. D. CAMERON, 314 Brady Avenue, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILL.

Situation Wanted—By young man, twenty-six years of age, with ten years' experience in office of printing, wholesale and retail paper, blank-book manufacturing, ruling, stationery, etc.; was assistant to manager; can estimate on anything in paper or printing line; wishes position with a first-class concern, in the East if possible; state particulars and addess S-2, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

Wanted—Superintendent of four-floor, high-grade printing establishment, desires change February 1st; strictly up-to-date job compositor and critic, designer, harmonizer of colors; has increased production of present establishment 42 per cent; original system of keeping cost of production; married, sober and hard worker; salary, $1,800; best references, Address, S-7, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

Help Wanted

Wanted—A No. 1 foreman for a good country weekly and job-office in the South employing about six people; must be a hustler and able to take entire charge of composing-room, press-room, stockroom and bindery; send samples of work and references, and state lowest wages in first letter. Address, S-1, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

For Sale or Exchange

For Sale—No. 2 Colt's Armory press, 13×19; good as new; steam fixtures. Address, S-3, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

For Sale—An improved Thorne typesetting machine, with type nicked for the machine; will sell cheap. Address, R-10, care of THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

For Sale—Embossing-die (zinc-etched) outfit, with complete instructions for working same. Address, H. MICKLEY, 6122 Baynton Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Sale—One 7×11 Liberty jobber, in good working order, one chase, two sets roller-stocks; $25 cash. GEORGE A. CLOBES, care of C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Company, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

For Sale or Exchange

For Sale—About 60 pounds of 12-point Kelmscott type, good as new; also some other type which is not Standard Line. Address, K. SPANNUTH, Defiance, Ohio.

For Sale—12×20 Surguy stereotyping outfit, complete, used only short while; cheap for cash. A. H. LEWIS MEDICINE COMPANY, 406 N. Third Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

For Sale—Hickok single-beam ruling-machine, 36 inches between rails, with Collins striker; it is in good order; price $185.00 cash. Address, F. J. FINCK STATIONERY AND PRINTING COMPANY, Galveston, Tex.

For Sale or Exchange—One Waverly bicycle, secondhand; one 25-pound font of italic type, used very little; either will be sold outright cheap, or exchanged for printing material or such other articles as we can use. THE NEW WRINKLE PRINTERY, Beaver Dam, Ky.

For Sale—$3,200; weekly newspaper- and job-office, located in black land belt of Texas; town of 8,000; precinct, 14,000; county, 33,000; railroad division; paper established in 1891; earnings for 1900, $6,800; one-half cash, remainder on long time, terms to suit. Address R-5, care of The Practical Printer.

For Sale—We still have quite a number of good fonts of used type which we offer for sale at a very low price; we have refitted our composing-room entirely with Inland type, and for this reason are offering this type for sale; send for specimen sheet. MEYER-ROTIER PRINTING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale—Job-office in rapidly growing Ohio city of 50,000 population; will sell to the right party at a bargain; small payment down; can earn its way; well established; capacity of office $40,000 per year; good presses; good outfit; one-half or all for sale to good, sober printers. Address, R-4, care of The Practical Printer.

For Sale—Office at San Antonio, Texas, taken on execution; originally invoiced $2,800; half that takes it; cylinder press, two jobbers, 32-inch power cutter, five-horsepower electric motor, Donnell No. 3 wire stitcher, cabinets, stands, cases, big lot news and jobbing type; rare bargain. For particulars address, REPUBLICAN, Columbus, Ind.

Miscellaneous Wants

Wanted—To buy three second-hand Mergenthaler Linotype machines, for cash. Address, stating price and condition, S-5, care of The Practical Printer.

Wanted—Copper shells; they must be clean, large, free from dirt, dross, and be tinned. The highest market price paid therefor. Untinned shells and clippings not wanted at any price. Send samples and state price and quantity to COPPER, care of The Practical Printer.

Business Notices

Rees' Embossing Compound—Is a paste-like preparation for making counterdies for embossing, which after several minutes' exposure to light and air becomes hard and stonelike, is easily applied, without heat, and greatly reduces the cost of embossing; can be used on printing presses as well as on embossing machines; put up in cans containing nearly double the usual quantity; will keep for years. Price, $1 net per can. REES & SON, manufacturers, Keokuk, Iowa. Sold by Inland Type Foundry, Saint Louis and Chicago.

Business Notices

Newspaper Broker—Sellers, buyers, write A. H. SMITH, Earlville, Ill. Original methods.

The Inland Justifying Lead Case—Look well into the merits of this case; it is one of the surest labor-savers you can put into your office. Made by the INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY.

Perfection Pad Case—For statements, noteheads, letterheads, billheads; no more padding necessary; write for price-list. ROSENTHAL BROTHERS, 140 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Imitation Typewriter Letters—J. C. Nicholson, of No. 90 Adelaide Street, Winnipeg, Canada, has a formula for producing imitations of typewritten letters, whereby he secures the ribbon effect, the blurred effect, and the much desired letter- or copy-press effect, all at one operation. He secures the above results in quite a unique and original manner and yet so simple the wonder is that it was not thought of before. Mr. Nicholson has a good scheme and it is a money-maker for any office that has typewriter type, but has not gone to the expense of a blurring-machine, patent type, special inks and ribbons or patented processes. If you have the type you can do the work. Address Mr. Nicholson as above, and send him a $1.00 bill for the information; it is the best investment you ever made.

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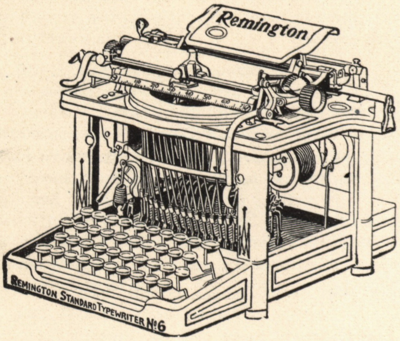

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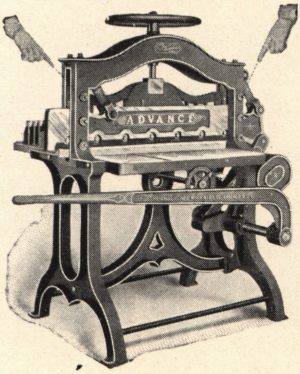

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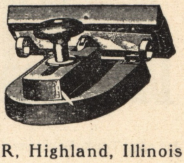

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Inland Material Best 28

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SUPERIOR PRODUCT

Excellent Printing Shown 15

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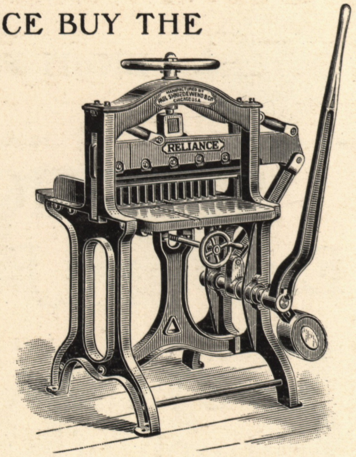

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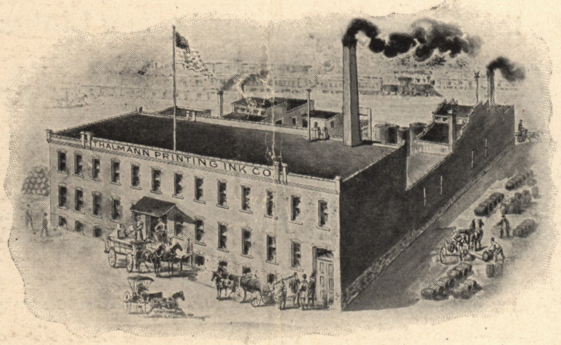

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